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withdrawal of light. But, in the present state of our knowledge, we become painfully aware that we are lacking sufficient data to group even our most important forest-trees in a series according to light-requirements. This is not so, however, in Europe. Some forty years ago German foresters made observations along this line, formulating them and elaborating rules for the management of the various species, especially in thinning, mixing, and cutting for reproduction; and, although these rules have been practised for so long a time based on empirical knowledge, it is only now that Dr. Kienitz offers a physiological explanation of the difference in the behavior of trees under changing light-conditions. He found that on the same branch those leaves which are developed under the full influence of the sunlight are not only, as was known before, often larger and always tougher in texture, and thicker, but they have a larger number of stomata (or 'breathing-pores'), than those formed under less exposure to sunlight. The same, of course, was observed in individual trees grown under shade and in full enjoyment of light. If, then, the trees which have their foliage formed under the shade of outgrowing neighbors are suddenly placed in different light-conditions, the foliage is not adapted to perform its function as energetically as the stronger light necessitates. The buds which are formed in deficient light, show also in their leaves a deficiency in the number of stomata; and in consequence the favorable influence upon wood-formation, due to increased light, for which the thinnings and interlacings are made, become in fact noticeable only the second year, when new buds, developed under the increased light-influence, have formed leaves adapted to the changed conditions. In conifers, which hold their leaves for several years, this adaptation naturally takes a much longer time; and under unfavorable conditions, if moved too suddenly from the shade into the light, they often lose their old foliage, and even die before the new foliage adapted to the light-influence is sufficiently developed to sustain the increased demand of respiration, transpiration, and assimilation.

"The importance of this knowledge becomes apparent when we attempt to formulate the rules for thinnings, etc. There is hardly any line of investigation, observation, and experiment more fruitful, and more needed for the practical purposes of forest planting and management, than to establish this relation of our timber-trees to light-conditions. The rational compositions and form of our plantations, their management and reproduction, are based upon this knowledge, and the proper application of it may be well termed 'the essence of forestry.'

"Observations and experiments, therefore, in regard to the dependence of our important timber-trees upon light-conditions, are among the first to be undertaken by the experiment-stations in the forest and in the nursery.

"Hand in hand with these experiments, will go, of course, the inquiries into the rate of growth and yield before alluded to. If there are old growths at hand, the influence upon the yield of thinning with consequent 'undergrowing' may be ascertained."

ETHNOLOGY.

The Prehistoric Race of Spain.

MESSRS. H. AND L. SIRET have published the results of their interesting archaeological researches in south-eastern Spain, and from their finds trace the history of the primitive people inhabiting that country. The most ancient remains show this people living in the neolithic period; later on, copper and bronze were used. Thus the researches of the authors give interesting confirmation of the recently established fact, that a copper age preceded the bronze age in most parts of Europe. At the close of the bronze age, silver is first used, and fortified villages occur. At the same time the methods of manufacturing bronze are improved. No iron was found in any of the stations of this people. There were two modes of burial: the dead were buried in large clay vessels, or the corpses were burnt. Weapons, ornaments, tools, food, and earthenware are always found in the graves, of which about a hundred were explored. The latter have been studied by Jaques. The results of the latter are summarized by Kollmann as follows. First of all, the principal result is of great value: various races occurred among these early inhabitants. No history mentions the name of this people.

Since the neolithic period it has remained in the same locality. The impression is, that its culture developed continuously without any breaks. Its origin and descent are unknown, but one fact is shown by the forms of the skulls: it was a European people, consisting of European types, the same as live at present in Europe, and which lived at a still earlier period in the caves of Estremadura and at the kitchen-middens of Mugem, or later on in the dolmens near Lisbon. A series of dolichocephalic skulls has been found with an average cranial index of 73.8, and long face. The nose is long and the orbit high. This is the exact counterpart of the long skull of the northern inhabitants of Europe. Besides these, Jaques found a short-headed race, also with long faces, high noses and orbits. Their type also occurs frequently in northern Europe. A third race is also brachycephalic, but its characteristics are a broad, flat face, and strong prognathism. Broca considers this type mongoloid. Nevertheless, from a study of the photographs contained in the work, we assume that this race also is of exactly the same type as the European broad-faced, short-headed races, and does not resemble the Mongols. Besides this, a race with broad faces and long heads, the Cro-Magnon race of French writers was found. The fundamental conclusion from these facts is, that in this early period the shores of the Mediterranean were inhabited by several European races. Kollmann considers this result a confirmation of his theory that the migrating European tribes spread early over the whole continent, and that all European peoples consist of a mixture of these earliest inhabitants.

THE EVOLUTION OF ORNAMENTS.—There are few branches of ethnology in which the usefulness of extensive collections becomes more evident than in the study of the development of ornament. It is only in collections of this kind that incidental ornaments can be distinguished from characteristic ones. Since Holmes's admirable study of American ornaments, a number of essays have been published, most of which refer to the islands of the Pacific Ocean. Some time ago we mentioned Dr. L. Serrurier's study of arrows from New Guinea, which was published in the *International Ethnographical Archive*. The May number of the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* contains another paper on a similar subject. Mr. Henry Balfour has studied a collection of arrows from the Solomon Islands, which are on exhibition in the Pitt Rivers Museum at Oxford. The ornamental design of these arrows is invariably found immediately above the joints of the reed of which the shaft is made. It usually consists of a number of incised straight lines, blackened, and running parallel to the shaft, so as to form a band round it. Balfour shows that this design originated in the necessary smoothing-off of the joints. When this is done, the fibrous nature of the substance of the reed causes narrow strips to peel away along the length of the shaft. To prevent this peeling extending far, cross-notches were cut. This was the origin of the ornament, which was later on retained, even when other methods of smoothing off the joints were used. Balfour compares this ornament with those of reed arrows from other countries, and shows that it is probably confined to the Solomon Islands, other methods of ornamentation and of smoothing the joint being used by other peoples. He mentions only a single arrow from South America of a similar description.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Diagnosis of Human Blood.

THE diagnosis of human blood is discussed by Dr. Henry Formad in the *Journal of Comparative Medicine*. Especial attention is given to the methods of examining blood-stains and measuring the blood-corpuscles.

For testing the question whether a certain substance is blood or not, the spectroscope and chemical re-agents come into play; but for the recognition of human blood the microscope alone is of any value, and the sole method yet found available with this instrument is that of measurement of the corpuscular elements. The differentiation of mammalian blood from that of lower orders of animals is made easy by the fact that in mammals alone is the cell round and non-nucleated. The differentiation between the blood of man and that of lower mammals depends entirely upon the micrometer.